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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 89-112
H. R. 8620

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 8620

May 27, 1965	Rep. Greigg introduced H. R. 8620 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
June 3, 1965	Sen. Burdick introduced S. 2087 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill.
June 4, 1965	House committee voted to report H. R. 8620.
June 14, 1965	House committee voted to report H. R. 8620.
June 15, 1965	House committee reported H. R. 8620 without amendment. H. Report No. 517. Print of bill and report.
June 21, 1965	House passed H. R. 8620 under suspension of the rules.
June 22, 1965	H. R. 8620 was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.
July 21, 1965	Senate committee voted to report H. R. 8620.
July 22, 1965	Senate committee reported H. R. 8620 without amendment. S. Report No. 502. Print of bill and report.
July 23, 1965	Senate passed H. R. 8620 without amendment.
Aug. 6, 1965	Approved: Public Law 89-112.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 89-112

FEED GRAINS, COTTON, WHEAT PROGRAMS.

Amends the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to make it possible to pay farmers 1965 price support payments or certificates for participating the feed grain, wheat, and cotton programs where planting of these crops is prevented because of floods, drought, and other natural disasters, provided the acreage involved is not subsequently planted to any price supported crop for 1965.

H. R. 8620

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8620

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 27, 1965

Mr. GREIGG introduced the following bill: which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 105(d) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to feed grains in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of feed grains planted on the farm for

harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965."

SEC. 2. Section 103 (b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"For purposes of this subsection, an acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to cotton in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of cotton planted on the farm for harvest, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965."

SEC. 3. Section 379 (c) (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to wheat for harvest in 1965 because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of wheat planted for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently planted to any other price supported crop for 1965."

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8620

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.

By Mr. GREIGG

MAY 27, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

S. 2087

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

A BILL

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2087

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 3, 1965

Mr. BURDICK introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, in order that acreage on the farm not planted to wheat or feed grains in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed to have been planted for certain purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 379c (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to wheat for harvest in 1965 because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster shall

be deemed to be an actual acreage of wheat planted for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently planted to any other price supported crop for 1965."

SEC. 2. Section 105 (d) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to feed grains in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of feed grains planted on the farm for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965."

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2087

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, in order that acreage on the farm not planted to wheat or feed grains in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed to have been planted for certain purposes.

By Mr. BURDICK

JUNE 3, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

S. 2087

A BILL.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C. 20250
Official Business Postage and Fees Paid
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued June 7, 1965
For actions of June 4, 1965
89th-1st; No. 101

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee ordered reported bill to provide diversion payments on acreage affected by disaster. House received report from USDA of penalties for rice and cotton overplanting.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Began debate on S. 1837, the foreign aid authorization bill. pp. 12154-60

2. TAXATION. Sen. Miller commended and inserted an article, "The Excise Tax: Lutz says Reform, Not Repeal, Would Best Serve the Nation." pp. 12141-2

3. PERSONNEL; POLITICS. Sen. Miller discussed "pressure" on Federal employees to contribute to political functions and inserted an editorial, "Money and Politics: U. S. Workers Targets Again." pp. 12139-40

4. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Sen. Williams, Del., inserted a USDA report of the penalties assessed for overplanting rice and cotton in certain Ark. counties. pp. 12147-8

5. WILDLIFE. Sen. Mundt spoke in support of the inclusion of $350,000 in the Interior Dept. appropriation bill for the protection of "rare and endangered species of American wildlife," and inserted the text of a pamphlet, "Survival or Surrender for Endangered Wildlife." pp. 12149-52

6. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Brewster discussed the problems of Potomac River pollution stating that there would be a need for "increased intergovernmental cooperation." p. 12153

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 7. p. 12160

HOUSE

8. FEED GRAINS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8620, to take into consideration floods and other natural disaster in reference to the feed grains, cotton and wheat programs for 1965. p. D482

ITEM IN APPENDIX

9. REORGANIZATION. Speech in the House by Rep. Erlenborn during debate on the bill to amend the Reorganization Act of 1949. pp. A2894-5

BILL INTRODUCED

10. PERSONNEL. S. 2088 by Sen. Sparkman, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to the retirement fund or that the individual be reimbursed; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author p. 12137

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS JUNE 7:
Agricultural appropriations, S. Appropriations
Impact of Federal spending for research and development, S. Labor and Public Welfare.
Higher education bill, S. Labor and Public Welfare.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C. 20250
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued June 15, 1965
For actions of June 14, 1965
89th-1st; No. 107

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed foreign aid authorization bill. Senate debated International Wheat Agreement. Senate committee reported bill to expand salt-water research. House received conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared housing bill. House Rules Committee cleared revised disaster relief bill. House committee voted to report bill to provide diversion payments on acreage affected by disaster.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Passed, 68-20, with amendments H. R. 7750, the foreign aid authorization bill. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 12989, 13008-40, 13043-67

2. WHEAT. Began debate on ratification of protocol extending the International Wheat Agreement for 1 year. pp. 13069-70

3. WATER RESEARCH. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 24, to expand, extend, and accelerate the saline water conversion program conducted by the Interior Department (S. Rept. 319). p. 12957

4. EXCISE TAXES. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8371, to reduce or repeal certain excise taxes (S. Rept. 324). p. 12957

5. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from REA a report on approval of a loan to the Lower

Colorado River Authority, Tex. p. 12957

6. SOIL CONSERVATION; APPROPRIATIONS. Received a N. C. legislature resolution opposing proposed reductions in soil-conservation appropriations. pp. 12974-5

7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that it is planned to complete action on the International Wheat Agreement today, followed by the excise tax bill, the debt limit bill, and the cigarette labeling bill. p. 13040

HOUSE

8. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1966. Conferees filed a report on this bill, H. R. 6767, (H. Rept. 513). (pp. 1291-14). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the action of the conferees on Forest Service items. The conferees also provided an allocation of $17,300,000 to the Forest Service from the Land and Water Conservation Fund instead of $12,000,000 as proposed by the House and $19,785,150 as proposed by the Senate.

9. HOUSING; URBAN DEVELOPMENT. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 6927, to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development. p. 12914

Rep. Patman commended and inserted an article, "Small Communities--Getting Many Federal Aids as Part of Urban Development." pp. 12928-30

10. DISASTER RELIEF. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 2089, the revised disaster relief bill. pp. 12914-5

11. FEED GRAINS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8620, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.

Rep. Michel spoke in opposition to H. R. 8629, to amend the provisions of the wheat program authorized in the Agricultural Act of 1964, which he stated "would injure Illinois industry and Illinois farmers by subsidizing wheat for industrial uses at the expense of corn." pp. 12948-9

12. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Kunkel urged action on the proposed Water Quality Act of 1965. p. 12926

13. WILDERNESS. Rep. Olsen, Mont., inserted a newspaper article discussing the controversy over the classification of the Selway-Bitterroot area as a wilderness area. pp. 12961-2

14. WILDLIFE. Received from Interior a proposed bill to provide for the conservation, protection, and propagation of native species of fish and wildlife, including migratory birds, that are threatened with extinction, and to consolidate the authorities relating to the administration by the Secretary of the Interior of the national wildlife refuge system; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. p. 12954

15. TARIFFS. Received an Ariz. Legislature memorial "opposing the passage of H. R. 8147 relating to reducing the existing tariff schedules." p. 12955

16. EXTENSION WORK. Received an Hawaii Legislature memorial "requesting that the Morrill Act be amended so as to enable States to invest their grants in corporate equities." p. 12955

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C. 20250
Official Business Postage and Fees Paid
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued June 16, 1965
For actions of June 15, 1965
89th-1st; No. 108

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill, including Forest Service. Senate ratified International Wheat Agreement. Sen. Harborough criticized Budget Bureau for reserves on REA appropriations. Sen. Javits recommended drought relief and water systems loans. House Rules Committee cleared cigarette labeling bill. House passed revised disaster relief bill. House debated housing bill. Rep. Nelsen criticized CSC's taking "no corrective action" on REA "political fund raising." House committee reported bill to provide diversion payments on acreage affected by disaster. Rep. Cooley defended wheat provisions of farm bill and inserted letters.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6767, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, including Forest Service items. The House concurred in remaining items in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 107 for USDA items. pp. 13143-7, 13197-200

2. WHEAT. Ratified, 88-0, the protocol to continue the International Wheat Agreement. pp. 13097-8

3. EXCISE TAXES. Passed, 84-3, with amendments H. R. 8371, to reduce or repeal certain excise taxes. Rejected, 41-44, a Bass amendment to exempt vehicles used primarily for farm or ranch. pp. 13127-43, 13147-72, 13174-5, 13177-92

4. PUBLIC DEBT. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8464, to

provide a further temporary increase in the public debt limit (S. Rept. 330). p. 13085

5. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Yarborough criticized the Budget Bureau for setting up and maintaining a reserve on REA appropriations. p. 13101
Received from REA a report on approval of a loan to the Brazos Electric Power Cooperative. p. 13084

6. WATER SUPPLIES. Sen. Javits spoke in favor of additional drought relief and recommended passage of legislation to provide for direct and insured loans for development of local water systems. pp. 13117-19

7. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee was authorized to meet during Senate sessions up through June 29. p. 13083

8. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 32, to authorize the Southern Nevada water project (S. Rept. 332). p. 13194

9. PATENTS. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to permit the publication of patent applications; to Judiciary Committee. p. 13085
Passed as reported H. R. 4185, to increase the fees payable to the Patent Office and to expedite prosecution of patent applications. pp. 13095-6

10. EXTENSION WORK. Received a Hawaii legislature resolution requesting that the Morrill Act be amended so as to enable States to invest their grants in corporate equities. p. 13085

11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The debt-limit bill was made the unfinished business (p. 13194). The Majority Leader announced that the cigarette labeling bill and the saline water bill will follow. p. 13192

HOUSE

12. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. 2089, to provide assistance to Calif., Ore., Wash., Nev., and Idaho, for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters (pp. 1306-12). This bill will now be sent to the President. This bill is the same as S. 327, which was passed and vetoed by the President due to his disapproval of a provision providing for "coming into agreement" with a congressional committee before taking executive action. This provision was omitted in S. 2089.

13. CIGARETTE LABELING. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 3014, to regulate the labeling and advertising of cigarettes. p. 13201

14. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 242, to extend the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to temporary summer employment (H. Rept. 516). p. 13281
Rep. Nelsen criticized the Civil Service Commission for having taken "no corrective action" in the case of "political fundraising functions" in REA. p. 13244

15. FEED GRAINS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8620, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965 (H. Rept. 517). p. 13281

89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 517

TO PERMIT FARMERS IN DISASTER AREAS TO COMPLY WITH ACREAGE REDUCTION AGREEMENTS

JUNE 15, 1965.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 8620]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 8620) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to permit farmers in disaster areas to comply with the technical requirements of acreage reduction agreements, if floods or other natural disasters prevent them from planting the crops involved, and thus to be eligible for the benefits to which they are entitled under such agreements.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Provisions of law relating to acreage reduction programs for cotton, wheat, and feed grains in effect for 1965, provide that when a farmer agrees to reduce his plantings of any of these commodities below his acreage allotment or base acreage, he shall be entitled to certain benefits, including certain payment-in-kind or certificates on the normal production of the reduced acreage he "planted for harvest" in 1965.

If a farmer plants his permitted acreage for harvest in 1965 under any of these agreements and, after he has planted his acreage, a flood or other natural disaster destroys the crop, he is eligible for the benefits called for under his contract including the payment-in-kind or cer-

tificates for the normal production from his permitted acreage, even though the crop may be totally destroyed and he may harvest nothing from such acreage.

The only effect of this bill is to provide that if the natural disaster occurs before the farmer has planted his crop so that he is prevented from planting at the appropriate time, instead of occurring after the ground has been planted, he will be considered as having planted the crop for purposes of the contract entered into with the Government.

In such cases the Government will be getting all that it contracted for, and even more, for instead of reducing his crop the farmers affected by this bill will harvest no crop whatever in that particular commodity for 1965 and will not be permitted to plant on the acreage any other price-supported crop.

COST

There will be no additional cost to the Government above that anticipated when the various commodity programs were entered into.

DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

Following is a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture recommending that this bill be enacted.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 14, 1965.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of June 14, 1965, for a report on H.R. 8620, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.

This Department recommends enactment of this bill.

This bill would amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to make it possible to pay farmers 1965 price support payments or certificates for participating in the feed grain, wheat, and cotton programs where planting of crops is prevented because of floods, drought and other natural disasters. Such payment would not be made if the acreage involved is subsequently planted to any price supported crop for 1965.

As you know, the administration's proposed omnibus bill contains in title I a provision that acreage on a farm not planted to wheat because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster be considered wheat acreage for purposes of eligibility for wheat certificates. H.R. 8620 would provide this same feature in 1965 for wheat, feed grains, and cotton.

The provisions of existing law relating to wheat, feed grains, and cotton require that a participating producer plant the crop to be eligible for price support payments or certificates even though moisture conditions are so short that there is little or no chance of the crop maturing. This causes the farmer to incur expense for seed, machinery, fuel, and other production items in a futile effort to produce a crop at a time when he is least able to afford such expense.

In view of the high risks involved in farming, we believe that this bill would materially improve farmer acceptance of the programs involved. Aside from the humanitarian aspects of this problem, farmers find it inconsistent for us to insist upon acreages being planted in order to obtain program benefits under programs which are designed primarily to reduce production. This inconsistency becomes more evident under disaster conditions where there is little chance of producing a crop on the acreage involved. Further, any farmer affected by disaster conditions is more in need of income from price support payments to help tide him over a rough financial situation. In turn, if the disaster is widespread, this additional income would be beneficial to the economy of the community as a whole.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. SCHNITTKER,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

* * * * * * *

PRICE SUPPORT FOR 1961 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS (COTTON)

SEC. 103. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 101 of this Act, price support to cooperators for each crop of upland cotton, beginning with the 1961 crop, for which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas shall be at such level not more than 90 per centum of the parity price therefor nor less than the minimum level prescribed below as the Secretary determines appropriate after consideration of the factors specified in section 401(b) of this Act. For the 1961 crop the minimum level shall be 70 per centum of the parity price therefor, and for each subsequent crop the minimum level shall be 65 per centum of the parity price therefor: *Provided,* That the price support for the 1964 crop shall be a national average support price which reflects 30 cents per pound for Middling one-inch cotton. Price support in the case of noncooperators and in case marketing quotas are disapproved shall be as provided in section 101(d) (3) and (5).

(b) If producers have not disapproved marketing quotas, the Secretary shall provide additional price support on the 1964 and 1965 crops of upland cotton to cooperators on whose farms the acreage planted to upland cotton for harvest does not exceed the farm domestic allotment established under section 350 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Such additional support shall be at a level up to 15 per centum in excess of the basic level of support established under subsection (a) and shall be provided on the normal yield of the acreage planted for harvest within the farm domestic allotment. *For purposes of this subsection, an acreage on the farm which the Secretary*

finds was not planted to cotton in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of cotton planted on the farm for harvest, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965.

* * * * * * *

PRICE SUPPORT FOR 1959 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS (CORN AND FEED GRAINS)

SEC. 105. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 101 of this Act, beginning with the 1964 crop, price support shall be made available to producers for each crop of corn at such level, not less than 50 per centum or more than 90 per centum of the parity price therefor, as the Secretary determines will not result in increasing Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of corn: *Provided,* That in the case of any crop for which an acreage diversion program is in effect for feed grains, the level of price support for corn of such crop shall be at such level not less than 65 per centum or more than 90 per centum of the parity price therefor as the Secretary determines necessary to achieve the acreage reduction goal established by him for the crop.

(b) Beginning with the 1959 crop, price support shall be made available to producers for each crop of oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums at such level of the parity price therefor as the Secretary of Agriculture determines is fair and reasonable in relation to the level at which price support is made available for corn, taking into consideration the feeding value of such commodity in relation to corn, and the other factors set forth in section 401(b) hereof.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) [This subsection was added by the Act of March 22, 1961, 72 Stat. 994, and is applicable only to the 1961 crops of corn and grain sorghums.]

(2) [This subsection was added by the Act of March 22, 1961, 72 Stat. 994, and is applicable only to the 1961 crops of corn, grain sorghums and any other feed grains.]

(3) [This subsection was added by the Agricultural Act of 1961, 75 Stat. 301, and is applicable only to the 1962 crops of corn, grain sorghums, and barley.]

(4) [This subsection was added by the Agricultural Act of 1961, 75 Stat. 301, and is applicable only to the 1962 crops of corn, grain sorghums and barley.]

(5) [This subsection was added by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, 76 Stat. 612, and is applicable only to the 1963 crops of corn, grain sorghums and barley.]

(6) [This subsection was added by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, 76 Stat. 612, and is applicable only to the 1963 crops of corn, grain sorghums and barley.]

(d) The provision of this subsection shall be applicable with respect to the 1964 crop and the 1965 crop of feed grains if an acreage diversion program is in effect under section 16(h) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. The Secretary shall require as a condition of eligibility for price support on the crop of any feed grain which is included in the acreage diversion program that the producer shall participate in the diversion program to the extent prescribed by the Secretary, and, if no diversion program is in effect for the 1964 crop or the 1965 crop, he may require as a con-

dition of eligibility for price support on such crop of feed grains that the producer shall not exceed his feed grain base: *Provided*, That the Secretary may provide that no producer of malting barley shall be required as a condition of eligibility for price support for barley to participate in the acreage diversion program for feed grains if such producer has previously produced a malting variety of barley, plants barley only of an acceptable malting variety for harvest, does not knowingly devote an acreage on the farm to barley in excess of 110 per centum of the average acreage devoted on the farm to barley in 1959 and 1960, does not knowingly devote an acreage on the farm to corn and grain sorghums in excess of the average acreage devoted on the farm to corn and grain sorghums in 1959 and 1960, and does not devote any acreage devoted to the production of oats and rye in 1959 and 1960 to the production of wheat pursuant to the provisions of section 328 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. Such portion of the support price for any feed grain included in the acreage diversion program as the Secretary determines desirable to assure that the benefits of the price support and diversion programs inure primarily to those producers who cooperate in reducing their acreages of feed grains shall be made available to producers through payments in kind. Such payments in kind shall be made on the number of bushels of such feed grain determined by multiplying the actual acreage of such feed grain planted on the farm for harvest by the adjusted average yield per acre. The base period used in determining such adjusted average yield shall be the same as that used for purposes of the acreage diversion program formulated under section 16(h) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. The Secretary may make not to exceed 50 per centum of any payments hereunder to producers in advance of determination of performance. Such payments in kind shall be made through the issuance of negotiable certificates which the Commodity Credit Corporation shall redeem for feed grains (such feed grains to be valued by the Secretary at not less than the current support price minus that part of the current support price made available through payments in kind, plus reasonable carrying charges) and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, assist the producer in the marketing of such certificates. In the case of any certificate not presented for redemption within thirty days of the date of its issuance, reasonable costs of storage and other carrying charges, as determined by the Secretary, for the period beginning thirty days after its issuance and ending with the date of its presentation for redemption shall be deducted from the value of the certificate. The Secretary shall provide for the sharing of such certificates among the producers on the farm on the basis of their respective shares in the crop produced on the farm with respect to which such certificates are issued, or the proceeds therefrom. If the operator of the farm elects to participate in the acreage diversion program, price support for feed grains included in the program shall be made available to the producers on such farm only if such producers divert from the production of such feed grains in accordance with the provisions of such program an acreage on the farm equal to the number of acres which such operator agrees to divert, and the agreement shall so provide.

An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to feed grains in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of feed grains planted on the farm for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

* * * * * * *

MARKETING CERTIFICATES

SEC. 379c. (a) The Secretary shall provide for the issuance of wheat marketing certificates for each marketing year for which a wheat marketing allocation program is in effect for the purpose of enabling producers on any farm with respect to which certificates are issued to receive, in addition to the other proceeds from the sale of wheat, an amount equal to the value of such certificates. The wheat marketing certificates issued with respect to any farm for any marketing year shall be in the amount of the farm wheat marketing allocation for such year, but not to exceed (i) the actual acreage of wheat planted on the farm for harvest in the calendar year in which the marketing year begin multiplied by the normal yield of wheat for the farm, plus (ii) the amount of wheat stored under section 379c(b) or to avoid or postpone a marketing quota penalty, which is released from storage during the marketing year on account of underplanting or underproduction, and if this limitation operates to reduce the amount of wheat marketing certificates which would otherwise be issued with respect to the farm, such reduction shall be made first from the amount of export certificates which would otherwise be issued. The Secretary shall provide for the sharing of wheat marketing certificates among producers on the farm on the basis of their respective shares in the wheat crop produced on the farm, or the proceeds therefrom. The Secretary shall, in accordance with such regulation as he may prescribe provide for the issuance of domestic marketing certificates for the portion of the wheat marketing allocation representing wheat used for food products for consumption in the United States and for the issuance of export marketing certificates for the portion of the wheat marketing allocation used for exports. *An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to wheat for harvest in 1965 because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of wheat planted for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently planted to any other price supported crop for 1965.*

○

Union Calendar No. 225

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8620

[Report No. 517]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 27, 1965

Mr. GREIGG introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 15, 1965

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 105 (d) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to feed grains in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of feed grains planted on the farm for

harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965."

SEC. 2. Section 103 (b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"For purposes of this subsection, an acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to cotton in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of cotton planted on the farm for harvest, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965".

SEC. 3. Section 379 (c) (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to wheat for harvest in 1965 because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of wheat planted for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently planted to any other price supported crop for 1965."

Union Calendar No. 225

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8620

[Report No. 517]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.

By Mr. GREIGG

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H. R. 8620

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C. 20250
Official Business Postage and Fees Paid
U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only; should not be quoted or cited)

Issued June 22, 1965
For actions of June 21, 1965
89th-1st; No. 111

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to provide diversion payments on acreage affected by disaster. House committee reported Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity recreation area bill. Sen. Russell asked more research on peach growing. Sen. Ribicoff recommended summer lunch program. Sen. Bible introduced and discussed bill to amend Wool Act.

SENATE

1. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 602, "to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956" (S. Rept. 336). p. 13675

2. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8439, the military construction bill, which includes an item for repayment of CCC for military housing (S. Rept. 338). p. 13675

3. PEACH RESEARCH. Sen. Russell said many peach trees are dying in the Southeast and asked for more research on this subject. pp. 13689-90

4. SUMMER LUNCH PROGRAM. Sen. Ribicoff inserted an editorial favoring his bill, S. 2121, authorizing this project. p. 13694

5. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6453. pp. 13694, 13705-13, 13719-48, 13750-92

6. RECREATION. Passed as reported S. 360, providing for establishment of the Indiana

Dunes National Lakeshore, pp. 13713-19

HOUSE

7. FEED GRAINS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 8620, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965 (pp. 13621-5).

8. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 797, to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation area, Calif. (H. Rept. 535). p. 13670

9. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 432, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 and the Civil Service Retirement Act (to provide for assurance of a valid acquittance to the insurer or the Government upon payment to a claimant properly entitled under such acts.) p. 13597

10. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 1796, to amend the Small Business Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims (pp. 13626-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

11. EDUCATION. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 7743, to establish a system of loan insurance and a supplementary system of direct loans, to assist students to attend postsecondary business, trade, technical, and other vocational schools. pp. 13609-21

12. TAXATION. Rep. Vanik commended the passage of the excise tax reduction bill and inserted an article, "Into the Public's Pocket." pp. 13645-51

13. CONSERVATION. Rep. Ottinger commended and inserted several articles concerning conservation of the natural beauty of the Hudson River. pp. 13954-5

14. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Facell inserted a speech by Assistant Secretary of State Vaughn on the role of the Alliance for Progress. pp. 13658-9

15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that on Tues. the House will consider the public works appropriation bill. p. D550

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Udall inserting an address by Warren Irons, Civil Service Commission, in which he makes an argument for some flexibility in the merit system. pp. A3204-5

17. SOYBEANS. Rep. Gathings inserted an article, "Never Underrate a Soybean." p. A3214

18. FARM LABOR. Rep. Roybal inserted an article, "California Remains Leading Farm State--Without Braceros." pp. A3222-3

Extension of remarks of Rep. Talcott expressing concern over "serious crop losses" due to lack of adequate farmworkers. pp. A3231-2

Extension of remarks of Rep. Roybal inserting an article quoting the president of the world's biggest lettuce-shipping firm, as "categorically denying that an alleged scarcity of farm labor had contributed to the recent rise in the retail price of lettuce." pp. A3234-5

Burke	Hansen, Wash.	Pepper
Burleson	Harvey, Mich.	Perkins
Burton, Calif.	Hathaway	Pickle
Burton, Utah	Hébert	Poage
Byrne, Pa.	Hechler	Poff
Byrnes, Wis.	Helstoski	Pool
Cabell	Henderson	Powell
Callan	Herlong	Price
Callaway	Holifield	Purcell
Cameron	Holland	Quie
Carter	Hosmer	Race
Cederberg	Howard	Redlin
Chelf	Hull	Reid, Ill.
Clancy	Hungate	Reid, N.Y.
Clark	Huot	Reinecke
Clausen, Don H.	Hutchinson	Rhodes, Ariz.
Clawson, Del	Ichord	Rhodes, Pa.
Clevenger	Jacobs	Roberts
Collier	Jarman	Robison
Conte	Johnson, Calif.	Rodino
Corman	Johnson, Pa.	Rogers, Colo.
Craley	Jonas	Rogers, Fla.
Curtis	Jones, Ala.	Ronan
Daddario	Jones, Mo.	Rooney, N.Y.
Dague	Karsten	Roosevelt
Daniels	Kastenmeier	Roudebush
Davis, Ga.	Kee	Roybal
Davis, Wis.	Keogh	Rumsfeld
Dawson	King, Calif.	Satterfield
de la Garza	King, N.Y.	Scheuer
Delaney	King, Utah	Schneebeli
Dent	Kirwan	Schweiker
Denton	Kornegay	Scott
Derwinski	Krebs	Secrest
Dingell	Kunkel	Selden
Dole	Laird	Senner
Donohue	Langen	Shriver
Dorn	Latta	Sickles
Dow	Lennon	Sikes
Dowdy	Lipscomb	Sisk
Downing	Long, La.	Skubitz
Duncan, Tenn.	McClory	Slack
Dwyer	McCulloch	Smith, Calif.
Dyal	McDade	Smith, Iowa
Edmondson	McFall	Smith, N.Y.
Edwards, Ala.	McGrath	Smith, Va.
Erlenborn	McMillan	Springer
Everett	Macdonald	Stafford
Evins, Tenn.	MacGregor	Staggers
Fallon	Machen	Stalbaum
Farbstein	Mackay	Stanton
Farnum	Madden	Stratton
Fascell	Mahon	Stubblefield
Feighan	Mailliard	Sullivan
Findley	Marsh	Sweeney
Flood	Martin, Ala.	Talcott
Flynt	Martin, Nebr.	Taylor
Foley	Mathias	Teague, Calif.
Ford, William D.	Matsunaga	Teague, Tex.
Fountain	Matthews	Tenzer
Friedel	Meeds	Thompson, La.
Fulton, Pa.	Michel	Thompson, Tex.
Fulton, Tenn.	Mills	Thomson, Wis.
Fuqua	Minish	Todd
Gallagher	Mink	Trimble
Gathings	Mize	Tuck
Gettys	Moeller	Tunney
Gibbons	Monagan	Tupper
Gilbert	Moore	Tuten
Gilligan	Moorhead	Ullman
Gonzalez	Morgan	Utt
Gray	Morris	Van Deerlin
Green, Oreg.	Morrison	Vanik
Green, Pa.	Morse	Vigorito
Greigg	Morton	Vivian
Grider	Murphy, Ill.	Walker, Miss.
Griffiths	Murray	Walker, N. Mex.
Gross	Natcher	Watts
Grover	Nelsen	White, Idaho
Hagan, Ga.	O'Brien	White, Tex.
Hagen, Calif.	O'Hara, Ill.	Whitener
Haley	O'Hara, Mich.	Whitten
Halleck	O'Konski	Widnall
Halpern	Olson, Minn.	Wright
Hamilton	O'Neal, Ga.	Wyatt
Hanley	Ottinger	Wydler
Hansen, Idaho	Passman	Yates
Hansen, Iowa	Patman	Young
	Patten	Younger
	Pelly	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—134

Abernethy	Bray	Cohelan
Adams	Brock	Colmer
Andrews, N. Dak.	Broomfield	Conable
Arends	Brown, Calif.	Conyers
Bates	Brown, Ohio	Cooley
Boland	Cahill	Corbett
Bolling	Carey	Cramer
Bonner	Casey	Culver
Bow	Celler	Cunningham
Brademas	Chamberlain	Curtin
	Cleveland	Devine
Dickinson	Karth	Rivers, Alaska
Diggs	Keith	Rivers, S.C.
Dulski	Kelly	Rogers, Tex.
Duncan, Oreg.	Kluczynski	Roncallo
Edwards, Calif.	Landrum	Rooney, Pa.
Ellsworth	Leggett	Rosenthal
Evans, Colo.	Lindsay	Rostenkowski
Farnsley	Long, Md.	Roush
Fino	Love	Ryan
Fisher	McCarthy	St Germain
Fogarty	McDowell	St. Onge
Ford, Gerald R.	McEwen	Saylor
Fraser	McVicker	Schisler
Frelinghuysen	Mackie	Schmidhauser
Garmatz	Martin, Mass.	Shipley
Gialmo	May	Steed
Goodell	Miller	Stephens
Grabowski	Minshall	Thomas
Griffin	Mosher	Thompson, N.J.
Gubser	Moss	Toll
Gurney	Multer	Udall
Hall	Murphy, N.Y.	Waggonner
Hanna	Nedzi	Watkins
Hardy	Nix	Watson
Harris	Olsen, Mont.	Weltner
Harsha	O'Neill, Mass.	Whalley
Harvey, Ind.	Philbin	Williams
Hawkins	Pike	Willis
Hays	Pirnie	Wilson, Bob
Hicks	Pucinski	Wilson, Charles H.
Horton	Quillen	
Irwin	Randall	Wolff
Jennings	Reifel	Zablocki
Joelson	Resnick	
Johnson, Okla.	Reuss	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Pucinski with Mrs. May.
Mr. Rosenthal with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Horton.
Mr. St Germain with Mr. McEwen.
Mr. Boland with Mr. Gerald R. Ford.
Mr. Long of Maryland with Mr. Gurney.
Mr. Karth with Mr. Harsha.
Mr. Schisler with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Steed with Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Burton of California.
Mr. Udall with Mr. Joelson.
Mr. Weltner with Mr. Irwin.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Nedzi.
Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Olsen of Montana.
Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Ryan.
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.
Mr. Love with Mr. Dulski.
Mr. Fisher with Mr. Evans of Colorado.
Mr. Grabowski with Mr. Reuss.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Hanna.
Mr. Resnick with Mr. Nix.
Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Fraser.
Mr. Farnsley with Mr. Duncan of Oregon.
Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. Culver.
Mr. Conyers with Mr. Schmidhauser.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Mackie.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Randall.
Mr. Wolff with Mr. Conable.
Mr. Toll with Mr. Corbett.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Cahill.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Lindsay.
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. McVicker with Mr. Hall.
Mr. Multer with Mr. Pirnie.
Mr. Waggonner with Mr. Quillen.
Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Bates.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Arends.
Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Reifel.
Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Curtin.
Mr. Diggs with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.
Mr. Hardy with Mr. Brock.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Zablocki with Mr. Broomfield.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Cleveland.
Mr. Miller with Mr. Marshall.
Mr. McDowell with Mr. Whalley.
Mr. Leggett with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Chamberlain.
Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Watkins.
Mr. Jennings with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Hicks with Mr. Cramer.
Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Watson.
Mr. Roncallo with Mr. Bray.
Mr. Cohelan with Mr. Mosher.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Dickinson.
Mr. Brademas with Mr. Griffin.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Cunningham.
Mr. Rivers of Alaska with Mr. Keith.
Mr. Casey with Mr. Devine.
Mr. Carey with Mr. Saylor.
Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
Mr. Moss with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Pike with Mr. Adams.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ACREAGE REDUCTION AGREEMENTS

Mr. GREIGG. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8620) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965, with an amendment.

The Clerk reads as follows:

H.R. 8620

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 105(d) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to feed grains in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of feed grains planted on the farm for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not susbequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965."

SEC. 2. Section 103(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"For purposes of this subsection, an acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to cotton in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of cotton planted on the farm for harvest, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965."

SEC. 3. Section 379c(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to wheat for harvest in 1965 because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of wheat planted for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subse-

quently planted to any other price-supported crop for 1965."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GREIGG. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GREIGG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREIGG. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 8620 with a technical amendment which is at the desk.

At the outset of my remarks, I wish to thank my distinguished committee chairman, Mr. COOLEY, and my distinguished subcommittee chairman, Mr. POAGE, for their assistance in recognizing the need for this vital legislation and their assistance in moving this bill effectively through the committee for consideration here this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very limited bill—designed to give some help to farmers who have suffered in recent natural disasters. This is only a 1-year act—as similar proposals are being incorporated into the omnibus farm bill now under consideration by the Agriculture Committee. This proposal carries with it the necessary elements for noncontroversial acceptance by the Members Congress.

The only producers affected by passage are those who have signed up within the existing farm programs. The result of this bill is to allow existing disaster safeguards to relate back to the natural disaster which struck farming areas before planting time. Present law would cover producers who planted within program limits and have a subsequent loss from natural disaster. This law covers compliers who are prevented from planting because of natural disaster.

WHAT WILL THIS MEASURE DO?

It will pay average price-support payments on crops not produced because of the disaster and thus permit compliance after disaster strikes.

It will pay diverson payments under program for complicrs whose diverted acres are affected.

It will encourage compliance with program purposes.

It will prohibit any payments, if a price supported crop is later produced on those acres.

WHAT THIS MEASURE WILL NOT DO?

It will not pay for the loss of income for the base price of the crop not produced.

I call to the Members' attention the report submitted in accompanying H.R. 8620 where, on page 2 of the report, under the item of "Cost," the following statement is made:

> There will be no additional cost to the Government above that anticipated when the various commodity programs were entered into.

Further, this measure will in no way add to surpluses.

It will not cause added budgeting expenses because USDA estimates took this expense into consideration when producers were signed up on the program.

The result of passage would be to treat the affected producers with fairness. Not to do so would result in an added penalty on top of the disaster loss they have already suffered.

I would state once again that the primary purpose of this bill is to provide that if the natural disaster occurs before the farmer has planted his crop so that he is prevented from planting at the appropriate time, instead of occurring after the ground has been planted, he will be considered as having planted the crop for purposes of the contract entered into with the Government.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

(Mr. DOLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I certainly share the views expressed by the gentleman from Iowa. However, I wish to point out the bill does not take care of a very bad situation we now have in the Midwest.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the items discussed by the gentleman from Iowa there are a great number of Kansas farmers who planted their wheat and suddenly, it has been lost, because of floods, and hail almost when it was ripe for harvest.

Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that this bill should very properly include one other provision and that would permit those farmers who have lost their wheat because of hail, drought, flood or other natural disaster, to plant milo or other feed grains on the hailed out or flooded acreage.

Mr. Speaker, I would point out every effort was made to amend H.R. 8620 when it was in the committee, because the farmers should have this right. Even though it was clear farmers would not receive price supports the amendment was defeated in the Agriculture Committee by a vote of 16 to 13.

Then, Mr. Speaker, I contacted the Department of Agriculture to determine what the Department's position might be with reference to such an amendment if offered today to H.R. 8620. I would point out to those who may be interested, not only in Kansas, but in other areas, that the U.S. Department of Agriculture, indicated in writing this morning they felt compelled to oppose any such amendment. Under the rules which H.R. 8620 is being considered it would be next to impossible to amend the bill to take care of the farmers' plight which I previously discussed when the Department of Agriculture opposes such efforts.

Mr. Speaker, literally thousands and thousands of acres of wheat have been destroyed in Kansas, Colorado, and other areas by hail and just this last week additional thousands of acres were destroyed by severe floods in western Kansas along the Arkansas River.

Mr. Speaker, there is every justification for permitting these unfortunate farmers to now plant feed grains for feed purposes or the marketplace. So that a complete record will be available I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include my letter to Edwin Jaenke, Associate Administrator, ASCS, USDA, and his response thereto, along with a copy of my proposed amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The letter, the amendment, and response follow:

Mr. EDWIN A. JAENKE,
Associate Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

DEAR ED: Enclosed is a copy of H.R. 8620 and a copy of the amendment I offered in the full committee, Monday, June 14. The amendment was defeated 16 to 13; however, there still may be an opportunity for a successful consideration on the floor.

First, I would appreciate knowing the Department's position on the amendment. The amendment is necessary because Department officials, after a real effort, concluded they could not relax the regulations to permit planting of feed grains on "hailed out" wheat acres.

Two questions were posed during consideration of the amendment before the committee, and I would appreciate a response to them from the Department. Under current USDA regulations:

1. Can a wheat farmer whose wheat crop has been destroyed by natural disaster plant some other crop on the destroyed wheat acreage and still remain eligible to receive wheat certificates and other wheat program benefits. If so, which crops?

2. Under the substitution clause, can a farmer plant his entire wheat allotment to feed grains, and can he plant his entire feed grain allotment to wheat? If so, what are the program benefits to which he is entitled?

What would the USDA position be on an alternative proposal which would allow cooperating wheat farmers who suffer a natural disaster loss to have the option to apply for substitution with feed grains within 15 days after such natural disaster, thereby surrendering their eligibility for wheat certificates, but becoming eligible for feed grain program benefits?

I would appreciate an early response, as time is of the essence if the farmers are to benefit. Numerous telegrams, letters and petitions from farmers in many Kansas counties who have suffered serious losses have been forwarded to me and can be made available to your staff if necessary.

It is my understanding other areas in others States would benefit if the proposed amendment were adopted. Senator CARLSON and the entire Kansas House delegation are cooperating in this effort.

Sincerely yours,

BOB DOLE,
Member of Congress.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 8620

Page 2, line 23, strike the quotation marks and insert the following:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was planted to wheat for harvest and subsequently destroyed by flood, drought, hail, or other natural disaster in 1965 shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of wheat for harvest for purposes of this subsection if such acreage is planted to corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats or rye in 1965: *Provided*, That any corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats or rye planted on such acreage shall not be eligible for any price support loans or payments or diversion payments in 1965.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Washington, D.C., June 21, 1965.

Hon. BOB DOLE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DOLE: This is in reply to your letter of June 14, 1965, requesting the Department's position on your proposed amendment and an alternative proposal which would give a producer an option to plant feed grains on acreage on the farm which was planted to wheat for harvest and subsequently destroyed by flood, drought, hail, or other natural disaster in 1965, subject to certain conditions.

The Department is sympathetic with the problems of the thousands of growers in many sections of the country who each year, and through no fault of their own, are deprived of income from all or a part of their anticipated production. The Department administers several programs of assistance to growers who farm in an area which suffers loss of sufficient magnitude to justify disaster designation.

The Department's program objectives to bring wheat and feed grain surpluses down to reasonable levels can only be achieved by a substantial diversion in total acreage of each crop under a program and thus reduce production. These programs are designed to encourage maximum diversion by each participant. If we do not meet our diversion goals, we cannot continue the substantial progress that has been made in reducing surplus carryover stocks to desirable levels.

Both the feed grain and wheat programs contain provisions which assure income to participants for crops planted regardless of drought, flood, insects, hail, or crop disease. Therefore, since present programs provide for disaster relief and because the overall supplies of feed grains are more than adequate to meet requirements, there does not appear to be a need for the proposed amendment or the alternative.

A wheat farmer whose wheat crop has been destroyed by natural disaster can plant some other crop so long as the planting of such crop does not result in his exceeding the permitted acreage under another program. In your district in Kansas, the crops which may be planted following a destroyed crop of wheat are soybeans, sorghums, sudan grass, and covers involving sorghums and grasses.

Acreage substitution for wheat and feed grain acreage is permitted—a participating farmer can plant his entire wheat allotment to feed grains in addition to his permitted feed grain acreage, or he may devote his permitted feed grain acreage to wheat. A participating producer who complies with all program provisions will be eligible for price support loans on the entire production, but in the case of wheat, certificate payments will be limited to 80 percent or less of the normal production on the allotment, depending on acres planted. In the case of feed grains, price support payments would be limited to 80 percent or less of the normal production on the eligible feed grain base acres, depending on acres planted. Acreage diversion payments are also available. Certificate and price support payments are assured whether or not the acreage planted for harvest, because of weather or other unavoidable hazards, produces only part of a crop or no crop at all.

Sincerely yours,

E. A. JAENKE,
Associate Administrator.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, I would further point out that today the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SHRIVER], the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MIZE] the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SKUBITZ] and myself have introduced legislation which would, if enacted, permit the farmer who lost wheat, not through any fault of his own, but because of some natural disaster, to plant milo or some other feed grains so he might at least eke out an existence this year.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SHRIVER. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me and I wish to concur in the remarks which the gentleman from Kansas has just made and the previous remarks of the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Speaker, over this past weekend I went out to Kansas to survey the daamge that is currently being inflicted upon our crops by the terrible and devastating flood. The Arkansas River Valley from Colorado through Kansas is taking hundreds of acres of cropland out of production at this very moment. We have had and we are now having great damage to our crops and to other property, both personal and real. Thousands of acres of cropland are bing flooded at this moment in the Midwest.

Mr. Speaker, attention should be given by the Congress to the disaster caused by hail, wind, rains, and floods within not only the great State of Kansas but throughout that area now experiencing this disaster.

(Mr. SHRIVER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

(Mr. SKUBITZ asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Kansas, [Mr. DOLE], has pointed out, I have joined in the introduction of legislation which would grant appropriate relief to wheat farmers in the 5th District of Kansas who have suffered great and tragic losses as a result of the recent floods.

The bill before the House is a good bill. It will allow farmers who are signed up for the 1965 wheat and feed grains but who are unable to plant their crops, to become eligible to receive wheat and feed grain program payments.

The legislation I have joined in introducing will benefit wheat farmers whose crop has been planted, but later destroyed by natural disaster. It, too, is a good bill and I hope the Committee on Agriculture will give it prompt and serious consideration.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to compliment the gentleman in the well for his interest in this piece of legislation and to point out that in the State of Minnesota where we have suffered flood and tornado damage as well as an unusual amount of rain damage, many of the farmers have not yet planted their crops, and this includes myself. We have been unable to get down to some of our land because of excessive moisture.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this bill makes sense and I hope it passes.

Mr. Speaker, I might mention also that I have introduced a similar bill.

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. LANGEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I wish to compliment him for his very effective efforts on behalf of this bill, and for the statement he has just made.

Mr. Speaker, the purposes outlined by the Committee on Agriculture relative to H.R. 8620, the bill to permit farmers in disaster areas to comply with acreage reduction agreements, are in general agreement with suggestions I have set forth in the past in behalf of constituents in our Seventh Congressional District of Minnesota who were faced with disaster situations this year. I am most pleased that the chairman and members of the committee saw fit to concur and to favorably report this bill for action today.

H.R. 8620 is really a bill to clarify the already stated intent of Congress as set forth in the provisions of law relating to acreage reduction programs for cotton, wheat, and feed grains in effect for 1965. The provisions of law provide that when a farmer agrees to reduce his plantings of any of these commodities below his acreage allotment or base acreage, he shall be entitled to certain benefits, including certain payment-in-kind or certificates on the normal production of the reduced acreage he "planted for harvest" in 1965. Under existing law, if such a farmer planted his acreage under any of these agreements, and a flood or other natural disaster destroyed that crop, he would be eligible for the benefits called for under his contract, including the certificates for the normal production from his permitted acreage. This would be true even if his total crop was destroyed.

The bill before us merely clarifies the law and includes the farmer who was hit by a natural disaster before he had the opportunity of planting his crop. Therefore, under this bill, if a flood prevented a farmer from getting his seed into the ground, he would be considered as having planted the crop for purposes of the contract with the Government.

The Government would get all that it contracted for, since the acreage was reduced and the farmer is not permitted to plant any other price-supported crop on the areage, and there would be no additional cost to the Government.

It is my pleasure to join with the recommendations from the committee and the Department of Agriculture to favorably act on this bill.

(Mr. LANGEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. QUIE. I want to say that in my district we got all the water that came from all the other districts of Minnesota, so we have had floods, and the farmland

is pretty well soaked, and until we get that water off the land the farmers are unable to put in their feed grains. Anyone who has feed grain land flooded automatically gets the benefit of the program that the bill provides. This brings equity to the farmers in knowing they will receive the benefits of the program, and I think it is the only fair thing we can do. I am glad we are moving ahead. I thank the gentleman from Kansas for his work.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. I thank the gentleman.

This bill is very similar to one I introduced some time ago. As the gentleman from Minnesota expressed it, equity calls for legislative action of this type. I want to thank the gentleman from Kansas for providing the leadership in bringing this bill to the floor for consideration.

Mr. DOLE. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota.

It has been manifest that we share in the objectives of this legislation. The bill introduced by the gentleman from Iowa was passed by our committee without dissent. It will be of help not only to Iowa, but to the States of Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas. We support the objectives of this bill, but it does seem that farmers who produce wheat and have their wheat destroyed by flood or hail after planting should all be treated equally. After flood or hail destroys wheat, wheat producers, who live where they can raise soybeans are now permitted to do so on the hailed or flooded acres, but in my area soybeans cannot be grown and the farmers are told they cannot raise milo or other feed grains on flooded or hailed-out acreage. It does not seem equitable to me.

The letter from the Department dated today states in part:

> A wheat farmer whose wheat crop has been destroyed by natural disaster can plant some other crop so long as the planting of such crop does not result in his exceeding the permitted acreage under another program. In your district in Kansas, the crops which may be planted following a destroyed crop of wheat are soybeans, sorghums, sudan grass, and covers involving sorghums and grasses.

It is my understanding the Governor of Kansas, Hon. William H. Avery, will request that western Kansas be designated a disaster area and if so a considerable amount of Federal funds will be expended, and properly so, because of this tragic disaster.

It does seem strange that while we undertake to help with different disaster programs we also tell the farmer who has lost his wheat because of flood or hail he cannot plant feed grains to feed his cattle. It is rather inconsistent that because he happens to be in an area where he cannot raise soybeans he should be discriminated against.

I have received hundreds of telegrams, petitions, and letters from distressed farmers in western Kansas who only ask the opportunity to raise feed for their livestock or for the marketplace at market prices. They are not asking to have their cake and eat it too. While I certainly support the objectives of the bill, H.R. 8620, I am hopeful immediate action will be taken on bills introduced by the gentleman from Kansas I referred to earlier.

Mr. GREIGG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HUNGATE].

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREIGG] for his fine work on this bill and on this matter which is of such great concern to the farmers of Missouri as well as throughout the Midwest. It is a bill that I, too, had contemplated introducing, but after examining the excellent job that the gentleman from Iowa has done, I did not believe it could be improved. Again I commend the entire committee for their prompt attention to this matter which is of such great concern to our entire Nation.

Mr. GREIGG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to my distinguished colleague, a Member of the Committee on Agriculture [Mr. OLSON] of Minnesota.

Mr. OLSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa for yielding and commend him for anticipating very early the hardship caused by flood damage in the Midwest and introducing this legislation realizing how important it would be for the farmers in our area who have not been able to get their crops in. I wish to point out that H.R. 8620 does not make possible any new benefits for farmers who have suffered disaster this year. The significance of this bill is elimination of the requirement to plant crops as a fulfillment of producers obligation under the feed grain program, where natural disaster has delayed such planting to the extent that maturities are not feasible. This does not deal with those who have planted their crops but with farmers signed up for the feed grains, wheat and cotton programs who have not had a chance to get into the fields yet this year. There are numerous instances of this throughout the Midwest. We hope very much that this will be speedily acted on in the other body in order that farmers participating in the programs referred to will know they are eligible without incurring additional expenditures.

I thank all the Members of the Committee on Agriculture for supporting this legislation.

Mr. GREIGG. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the gentlemen from Iowa [Mr. GREIGG] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. BANDSTRA] who first introduced and then supported and worked on this bill so hard as members of the Agriculture Committee. Also, I wish to commend the leadership of the House for recognizing the great importance of time in meeting this problem and for rapidly getting this bill up under suspension of the rules so that it could be passed as soon as possible.

The farmers in our part of the Midwest have only a few days in which they could plant feed grains with any hope that they would mature. They need to know as soon as possible whether they must make such plantings to avoid penalty and whether they can substitute some permitted crop. To them, time is of the essence.

While the Iowa delegation has been interested in this bill, it affects farmers in many States.

Some farmers signed contracts to comply with farm programs before the recent serious floods hit. Under those contracts, they agreed to reduce their acreage of feed grains and to also plant certain acreage to price supported crops. This reduction in acreage will furnish a market for some of the feed grain stocks built up as a result of the 1959 and 1960 feed grain policies.

To offset their loss of income from not producing crops on this acreage, they would receive some payments on acreage not planted and also some payments on acreage actually planted. With their land under water, it was impossible to plant some of their acreage to feed grains in time to the crop could mature. To require them to do so in order to fulfill the contract would be an expensive operation without offsetting benefits to the Government, which is the other party to the contract.

These farmers may want to plant sudan grass or leave the land idle. In either case, they will have produced less, which was the purpose of the contract.

The farm bill now being considered which extends the program to future years provides this authority but this bill is needed to cover those contracts affected as result of the recent widespread disasters. This bill is very important to those affected and they badly need to be relieved of any penalty that would result from unforeseen circumstances.

I urge the passage of this bill.

(Mr. SMITH of Iowa asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BANDSTRA. Mr. Speaker, this bill is of particular importance to my home State of Iowa, where corn farmers in many areas have been troubled by floods and heavy spring rainfall, and I strongly urge its passage.

Among other things, this legislation would protect farmers who signed up for the 1965 feed grain program from losing their price-support payments, if they were unable to get into the field in time to plant their corn because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster.

It would be unfair if these farmers lost the needed income from price-support payments, simply because bad weather made it impossible for them to plant their corn.

With this in mind, on May 18 I introduced H.R. 8236. The provisions in the bill now before the House, as they apply to the feed grains program, are essentially the same as those in H.R. 8236, which was the first legislation of this type introduced.

The Congress already has acted on legislation to aid certain areas of the Nation affected by natural disasters, and there is surely no reason why our farm-

ers should not receive the same consideration.

Mr. GREIGG. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as I have no additional requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8620, as amended?

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that two-thirds had voted in the affirmative.

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a qorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. Evidently, a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 296, nays 2, not voting 136, as follows:

[Roll No. 146]

YEAS—296

Abbitt	de la Garza	Hansen, Wash.
Adair	Delaney	Harvey, Mich.
Addabbo	Dent	Hathaway
Albert	Denton	Hechler
Anderson, Ill.	Derwinski	Helstoski
Andrews, George W.	Dingell	Henderson
	Dole	Holifield
Andrews, Glenn	Donohue	Holland
	Dorn	Hosmer
Annunzio	Dow	Howard
Ashbrook	Dowdy	Hull
Ashley	Downing	Hungate
Ashmore	Duncan, Oreg.	Huot
Aspinall	Duncan, Tenn.	Hutchinson
Ayres	Dwyer	Ichord
Baldwin	Dyal	Jacobs
Bandstra	Edmondson	Jarman
Baring	Edwards, Ala.	Joelson
Barrett	Erlenborn	Johnson, Calif.
Battin	Everett	Johnson, Pa.
Beckworth	Evins, Tenn.	Jonas
Belcher	Fallon	Jones, Ala.
Bell	Farbstein	Jones, Mo.
Bennett	Farnum	Karsten
Berry	Fascell	Kastenmeier
Betts	Feighan	Keogh
Bingham	Findley	King, Calif.
Blatnik	Fisher	King, N.Y.
Boggs	Flood	King, Utah
Bolton	Flynt	Kornegay
Brooks	Foley	Krebs
Broyhill, N.C.	Ford, William D.	Kunkel
Broyhill, Va.		Laird
Buchanan	Fountain	Langen
Burke	Friedel	Latta
Burleson	Fulton, Pa.	Lennon
Burton, Calif.	Fulton, Tenn.	Lipscomb
Burton, Utah	Fuqua	Long, La.
Byrne, Pa.	Gallagher	McClory
Byrnes, Wis.	Gathings	McCulloch
Cabell	Gettys	McDade
Callan	Gibbons	McFall
Callaway	Gilbert	McGrath
Cameron	Gilligan	McMillan
Carter	Gonzalez	Macdonald
Cederberg	Gray	MacGregor
Chelf	Green, Oreg.	Machen
Clancy	Green, Pa.	Mackay
Clark	Greigg	Madden
Clausen, Don H.	Grider	Mahon
	Griffiths	Mailliard
Clawson, Del	Gross	Marsh
Clevenger	Grover	Martin, Nebr.
Collier	Hagan, Ga.	Mathias
Conte	Hagen, Calif.	Matsunaga
Corbett	Haley	Matthews
Craley	Halleck	Meeds
Daddario	Halpern	Michel
Dague	Hamilton	Mills
Daniels	Hanley	Minish
Davis, Ga.	Hanna	Mink
Davis, Wis.	Hansen, Idaho	Mize
Dawson	Hansen, Iowa	Moeller
Monagan	Reifel	Stubblefield
Moore	Reinecke	Sullivan
Moorhead	Rhodes, Ariz.	Sweeney
Morgan	Roberts	Talcott
Morris	Robison	Taylor
Morrison	Rodino	Teague, Calif.
Morse	Rogers, Colo.	Teague, Tex.
Morton	Rogers, Fla.	Tenzer
Murphy, Ill.	Ronan	Thompson, La.
Murray	Rooney, N.Y.	Thompson, Tex.
Natcher	Roosevelt	Thomson, Wis.
Nelsen	Roudebush	Todd
O'Brien	Roybal	Trimble
O'Hara, Ill.	Rumsfeld	Tuck
O'Hara, Mich.	Satterfield	Tunney
O'Konski	Scheuer	Tupper
Olson, Minn.	Schneebeli	Tuten
O'Neal, Ga.	Schweiker	Ullman
Ottinger	Scott	Utt
Passman	Secrest	Van Deerlin
Patman	Selden	Vanik
Patten	Senner	Vigorito
Pelly	Shriver	Vivian
Pepper	Sickles	Walker, Miss.
Perkins	Sikes	Walker, N. Mex.
Pickle	Sisk	Watts
Poage	Skubitz	White, Idaho
Poff	Slack	White, Tex.
Pool	Smith, Calif.	Whitener
Powell	Smith, Iowa	Whitten
Price	Smith, Va.	Widnall
Purcell	Springer	Wright
Quie	Stafford	Wyatt
Race	Staggers	Wydler
Redlin	Stalbaum	Yates
Reid, Ill.	Stanton	Young
Reid, N.Y.	Stratton	Younger

NAYS—2

Curtis	Smith, N.Y.

NOT VOTING—136

Abernethy	Garmatz	Nix
Adams	Giaimo	Olsen, Mont.
Anderson, Tenn.	Goodell	O'Neill, Mass.
	Grabowski	Philbin
Andrews, N. Dak.	Griffin	Pike
	Gubser	Pirnie
Arends	Gurney	Pucinski
Bates	Hull	Quillen
Boland	Hardy	Randall
Bolling	Harris	Resnick
Bonner	Harsha	Reuss
Bow	Harvey, Ind.	Rhodes, Pa.
Brademas	Hawkins	Rivers, Alaska
Bray	Hays	Rivers, S.C.
Brock	Hébert	Rogers, Tex.
Broomfield	Herlong	Roncalio
Brown, Calif.	Hicks	Rooney, Pa.
Brown, Ohio	Horton	Rosenthal
Cahill	Irwin	Rostenkowski
Carey	Jennings	Roush
Casey	Johnson, Okla.	Ryan
Celler	Karth	St Germain
Chamberlain	Kee	St. Onge
Cleveland	Keith	Saylor
Cohelan	Kelly	Schisler
Colmer	Kirwan	Schmidhauser
Conable	Kluczynski	Shipley
Conyers	Landrum	Steed
Cooley	Leggett	Stephens
Corman	Lindsay	Thomas
Cramer	Long, Md.	Thompson, N.J.
Culver	Love	Toll
Cunningham	McCarthy	Udall
Curtin	McDowell	Waggonner
Devine	McEwen	Watkins
Dickinson	McVicker	Watson
Diggs	Mackie	Weltner
Dulski	Martin, Ala.	Whalley
Edwards, Calif.	Martin, Mass.	Williams
Ellsworth	May	Willis
Evans, Colo.	Miller	Wilson, Bob
Farnsley	Minshall	Wilson, Charles H.
Fino	Mosher	
Fogarty	Moss	Wolff
Ford, Gerald R.	Multer	Zablocki
Fraser	Murphy, N.Y.	
Frelinghuysen	Nedzi	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Bow.
Mr. Kirwin with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
Mr. Hardy with Mr. Bates.
Mr. Zablocki with Mr. Broomfield.
Mr. Multer with Mr. Pirmie.
Mr. Multer with Mr. Lindsay.
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Horton.
Mrs. Kelly with Mrs. May.
Mr. Carey with Mr. Cahill.
Mr. Pike with Mr. Bray.
Mr. Jennings with Mr. Quillen.
Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Hall.
Mr. Toll with Mr. Watkins.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Saylor.
Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Keith.
Mr. Roncalio with Mr. Griffin.
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Chamberlain.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota.
Mr. Rhodes of Pennsylvania with Mr. Cunningham.
Mr. Rivers of Alaska with Mr. Cramer.
Mr. Wolff with Mr. Whalley.
Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mr. Watson.
Mr. Miller with Mr. Brock.
Mr. McVicker with Mr. Mosher.
Mr. Daniels with Mr. Cleveland.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Martin of Alabama.
Mr. Brademas with Mr. Minshall.
Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mr. McEwen.
Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Giaimo with Mr. Conable.
Mr. Grabowski with Mr. Harsha.
Mr. Moss with Mr. Curtin.
Mr. Waggonner with Mr. Dickinson.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Gerald R. Ford.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Devine.
Mr. Leggett with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Williams with Mr. Gurney.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Kee.
Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Herlong.
Mr. Boland with Mr. Harris.
Mr. Cohelan with Mr. Hawkins.
Mr. Dulski with Mr. Conyers.
Mr. Resnick with Mr. Nix.
Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Reuss.
Mr. Nedzi with Mr. Love.
Mr. Long of Maryland with Mr. Landrum.
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Schisler with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Hicks with Mr. Rosenthal.
Mr. Karth with Mr. Irwin.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Mackie.
Mr. Diggs with Mr. Fraser.
Mr. Randall with Mr. Olsen of Montana.
Mr. Weltner with Mr. Culver.
Mr. Steed with Mr. Schmidhauser.
Mr. St Germain with Mr. Anderson of Tennessee.
Mr. Udall with Mr. Farnsley.
Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. Adams.
Mr. Casey with Mr. McDowell.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. GREIGG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

ASSISTANCE FOR DISASTER VICTIMS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1796) to amend the Small Business Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1796

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 7(b) of the Small Business Act is amended by striking out "twenty years.", in the second sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "thirty years: *Provided,* That the Administrator may consent to a suspension in the payment of principal and interest charges on, and to an extension in the maturity of, the Federal share of any loan under this subsection, for a period of not to exceed five years, if (A) the borrower under such loan is a homeowner or a small-business concern, (B) the loan was made to enable (i) such homeowner to repair or replace his home, or (ii) such concern to repair or replace plant or equipment which was damaged or destroyed as the result of a disaster meeting the requirements of clause (A) or (B) of paragraph (2) of this subsection, and (C) the Administrator determines such action is necessary to avoid severe financial hardship: *Provided further,* That the provisions of paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of this section shall not be applicable to any such loan having a maturity in excess of twenty years."

(b) Section 7(c) of such Act is amended by inserting "(1)" after "(c)", and by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(2) During any period in which principal and interest charges are suspended on the Federal share of any loan, as provided in subsection (b), the Administrator shall, upon the request of any person, firm, or corporation having a participation in such loan, purchase such participation or, assume the obligation of the borrower, for the balance of such period, to make principal and interest payments on the non-Federal share of such loan: *Provided,* That no such payments shall be made by the Administrator in behalf of any borrower unless (i) the Administrator determines that such action is necessary in order to avoid a default, and (ii) the borrower agrees to make payments to the Administration in an aggregate amount equal to the amount paid in its behalf by the Administrator, in such manner and at such times (during or after the term of the loan) as the Administrator shall determine having due regard to the purposes sought to be achieved by this paragraph."

(c) Section 4(c) of such Act is amended by—

(1) inserting "7(c)(2)," after "7(b),;" in the first sentence;

(2) inserting "and 7(c)(2)" after "7(b)" where "7(b)" first appears in the fourth sentence; and

(3) deleting "section 7(b)" from clause (2) in the fourth sentence and inserting "sections 7(b) and 7(c)(2)".

SEC. 2. Section 4(c) of the Small Business Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "$1,666,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,716,000,000"; and

(2) by striking out "$1,325,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,375,000,000".

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House today is a four-section piece of legislation designed to provide additional assistance for disaster victims. This legislation is truly a bipartisan measure and at no time in either the Senate or the House has there been a negative vote cast against S. 1796. The legislation is designed only as a stopgap measure until more complex legislation dealing with disaster becomes law. As has been said many times before S. 1796 is truly a humanitarian measure.

The bill before us today would provide increased aid for disaster victims in the following manner:

First. It would allow the Small Business Administration to increase the maturity of disaster loans from 20 to 30 years. The longer maturities would apply both to homeowner loans and small business loans.

Second. It would suspend payment for up to 5 years on the principal and interest of disaster loans, at the discretion of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

Third. If the request for suspension of payment involves a participation loan, SBA, at the request of the lender, shall either purchase the participating lender's portion of the loan or make payment to the lender on behalf of the borrower during the suspension period. This process will avoid a default on the loan.

Fourth. This legislation would also increase SBA's revolving fund by $50 million.

I am happy to report to this body that S. 1796 carries the endorsement of the Small Business Administration as well as the White House. In closing, let me state that it is impossible to legislate against a tornado in the Southwest, a flood in the Midwest or, for that matter, any disaster in any part of our great Nation. However, we can do the next best thing, and that is to pass legislation that would enable victims of these disasters to rebuild their lives and properties to a point equal to that prior to the disaster.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, passed the Small Business Committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and the Senate unanimously.

It passed the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate unanimously.

It passed the U.S. Senate unanimously.

It passed the subcommittee on small business of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House unanimously.

It passed the Banking and Currency Committee unanimously.

The bill before you never having been objected to in either committee or subcommittee or by the U.S. Senate. I hope it can be passed without any objection because it is a bill of great merit. It takes care of victims not only in the case of hurricanes but in the case of floods. Many of these victims were not only hit by tornadoes but they were also hit by floods. In many instances small business people lost their homes and their businesses completely. That calls for extraordinary aid for unusual sympathetic treatment and this bill in recognition of this extreme need. When a town is just wiped off the map entirely with nothing left—not a place of business—not anything left in that town and then the homes of the people who own those businesses are destroyed at the same time or subsequently, they are hit not only with one disaster but with two disasters. Something should be done by the Congress and done quickly to help in a situation of that kind. That is the object and intention of this bill.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, the chairman of our Committee on Banking and Currency has largely stated the case for this bill. At the time it was considered by our committee, I did raise this point. I offered a bill on January 14, 1965, for an additional $200 million authorization for disaster loans through the SBA. That amount would go into a segregated fund such as we had up to 3 years ago. At that time, as the Members will recall there was a difference of opinion between the House and Senate, the House believing that our disaster loan funds through the SBA should continue in a segregated fund and not be merged with all of the SBA loan funds as had been requested by the administration. The other body agreed with the administration at that point and when we went to conference the Senate version prevailed. So we have been operating with nonsegregrated funds and ran into the shortage that took place late last year and early this year.

I feel we are largely in the position today of having to rush through action on this bill for much needed funds because of the fact that we took away the separate identity and the sanctity of the disaster loan funds that had prevailed up to 3 years ago. I regret very much there was not full consideration given at the time this bill was passed out of committee to the proposal to go back again to a segregated fund.

We have been promised to have hearings on this proposal and any other proposals that may come up from the SBA by way of a supplemental request. I certainly believe that $50 million is not going to take care of the need. We are running into additional trouble every day, as you can see by reading the papers. Kansas and Colorado have had very serious tragedies in recent days. It is going to be very costly to many of the people who live in that area.

We support the passage of this bill as a much needed bill, but I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that serious consideration should again be given to having a segregated fund for this purpose. We will then know that these funds will be dedicated for that purpose and held for that purpose and not expended in some other direction. When an emergency occurs we will then have the funds provided for those who are in need of relief.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIDNALL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I have looked in vain in the report for some indication as to what

H. R. 8620

AN ACT

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8620

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 22, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 105(d) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to feed grains in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of feed grains planted on the farm for

harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965."

SEC. 2. Section 103 (b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"For purposes of this subsection, an acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to cotton in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of cotton planted on the farm for harvest, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965".

SEC. 3. Section 379c (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to wheat for harvest in 1965 because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of wheat planted for harvest for

purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently planted to any other price supported crop for 1965."

Passed the House of Representatives June 21, 1965.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8620

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.

JUNE 22, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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Issued July 22, 1965
For actions of July 21, 1965
89th-1st; No. 132

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted to report following bills: rural water facilities; diversion payments on acreage affected by disaster; implementation of
Continued page 4

HOUSE

1. POVERTY. Continued debate on H. R. 8283, to expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (pp. 16947-96). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Reid to provide public access to information relating to community action programs (pp. 16991-2).

2. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 8775. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16945-7, 17136-9

3. DISASTER RELIEF. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 408, to authorize a study of methods of helping to provide financial assistance to victims of future flood disasters (H. Rept. 632). p. 17052

4. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6646, with amendment, to amend the Recreation and Public Purposes Act pertaining to the leasing of public lands to States and political subdivisions, and H. R. 5984, with amendment, to amend Secs. 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes with respect to certain lands granted to the States. p. D682

5. HEALTH. At the request of Rep. Mills, consent was granted to the managers on the part of the House to file a conference report on H. R. 6675, the medicare bill, by midnight Mon., July 26. Rep. Mills inserted a summary of the major decisions of the conference committee. pp. 16941-4

6. EDUCATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 8310, the Educational Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1965. pp. 16944-5

7. POTATOES. Rep. Monagan called the recent rise in the price of potatoes "a national scandal," and stated that it "clearly indicates the need for careful scrutiny of the program of the potato producers." pp. 17037-8

8. CORN; FOREIGN AID. Rep. Halpern stated that a GAO report reveals "that almost half of the 186,000 tons of corn given by the United States to the United Arab Republic, in 1961, obstensibly for distribution to the needy, was sold by Nasser's government," and called on the President to "suspend any portion of the $37.5 million remaining under the agricultural assistance program to Egypt." p. 17043

9. FOOD STAMPS. Rep. Conyers commended this Departments food stamp program as providing better diets for the people who participate and bringing economic benefits to entire communities. pp. 17050-1

10. POULTRY. Rep. Walker, Miss., inserted his statement critical of "the attitude taken by the USDA and the ARA toward putting Federal money into a poultry complex to the tune of $2,720,000 in Newcastle, Pa., when the poultry industry in the Nation is in such a depressed condition." pp. 17043-4

SENATE

11. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report): With amendment S. 1766, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to public agencies and nonprofit corporations for the development of water systems serving rural areas, and S. 7, to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va.; and without amendment H. R. 5508, the Department's administrative omnibus bill; H. R. 8620, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965; S. 1270, to extend for 2 years the exemption of green peanuts from marketing quotas; S. 1271, to extend for 2 years provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act permitting the lease of tobacco acreage allotments; and S. 2294, to extend for 1 additional year the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949. p. D679

12. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved plans for works of improvement on the following watershed projects: Cottonwood Creek, Nebr.; Lakin, Kans.; Mills Creek, Fla.; Mitchell Swamp-Pleseant Meadow Branch, S. C.; Standing Pine Creek, Miss.; Turkey Creek, Iowa; and Willis River, Va. p. D679

July 22, 1965

SENATE

10. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported With amendments S. 1766, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to public agencies and nonprofit corporations for the development of water systems serving rural areas (S. Rept. 500); with amendments S. 7, to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks Recreation Area, W. Va. (S. Rept. 507); with amendment S. 1271, to extend for 2 years provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act permitting the lease of tobacco acreage allotments (S. Rept. 503); without amendment S. 1270, to extend for 2 years the exemption of green peanuts from marketing quotas (S. Rept. 504); without amendment S. 2294, to extend for 1 additional year the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 (S. Rept. 505); without amendment H. R. 8620, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965 (S. Rept. 502); and without amendment H. R. 5508, the Department's administrative omnibus bill (S. Rept. 506). p. 17223

11. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed as reported S. 1861, the proposed Disaster Relief Act of 1965 (pp. 17204-17). As passed the bill makes the following provisions: Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to readjust the schedules for payment of principal and interest on REA loans to borrowers suffering property damage in disaster areas, and to extend the maturity dates of such loans up to forty years from the dates of such loans. Authorizes Farmers Home Administration emergency loans up to $30,000, if such loan is for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of property damaged or destroyed as the result of a major disaster, without regard to whether the Secretary of Agriculture finds that the required financial assistance can be met by private, cooperative, or other responsible sources. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants to farmers whose farmlands or livestock have been damaged as the result of a major disaster; such grants shall not exceed two-thirds of the cost, or $10,000 to any farmer. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to associations for the acquisition, construction, improvement, or extension of waste disposal systems and other public facilities providing for communtiy services in rural areas damaged by a disaster; the Secretary is also authorized to make construction grants not to exceed 50 per centum of the cost of waste disposal systems, water systems, and other public facilities providing for community services in these areas. Authorizes to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to repair, restore, or reconstruct any project completed or under construction for flood control, irrigation, reclamation, public power, sewage treatment, water treatment, or watershed development which has been damaged as the result of a major disaster.

12. LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 1190, to provide that certain limitations shall not apply to certain land patented to the State of Alaska for the use and benefit of the Univ. of Alaska. p. 17172

Passed as reported S. 1413, to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Confederated Tribes of Colville Indians located in Wash. State and the individual members thereof. pp. 17167-71

13. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 237, to reauthorize the initial stage of the Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project. S. 34, a similar bill, was indefinitely postponed. H. R. 237 will now be sent to the President. pp. 17218-22

14. REGULATORY PRACTICES. Received from GAO a report on "need to strengthen regulatory practices and study certain trading activities relating to commodit futures markets, Commodity Exchange Authority." p. 17223

15. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Thurmond inserted several articles claiming that "political coercion" is being employed on Members of Congress who represent States which have farming interests. pp. 17244-5

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. FARM LABOR. Rep. Talcott inserted an article, "Braceros Formed A Free Peace Corps", critical of the farm labor program. p. A3967

17. PURCHASING. Rep. Gubser inserted an article criticizing procurement practices, and stating a change in the "attitude of many Government agencies towards commercial products is long overdue." p. A3968

18. NATURAL RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dingell discussing Labor's interest in conservation and inserting Walter Reuther's address, "Enhancing C Living Environment." pp. A3971-3

19. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Rep. Multer inserted Treasury Secretary Fowler's address concerning "recent attempts to secure improvements in international monetary arrangements, and the related importance of maintaining a stable dollar to insure world liquidity." pp. A3985-8

20. WHEAT; BREAD TAX. Rep. Greigg inserted an article which denounces the false issue of "bread tax" in reference to the farm program. p. A3988

21. RECLAMATION; WILDERNESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hansen (Idaho) stating that "much has been said for wilderness areas and wild rivers programs....."; and overlooking the "wonderful job done by our Bureau of Reclamation and other water resource agencies over the years." p. A3989

22. FARM PROGRAM; PLATFORM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Brock commending and inserting the text of the Young Republican's national platform, including a section on agriculture. pp. A3991-2

23. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hansen (Idaho) favoring adoption of the metric system of weights and measures and inserting an editorial on this subject. pp. A3993-4

24. POTATOES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hansen, Idaho, emphasizing that "Idaho willplay second fiddle to no one" in the production of potatoes and inserting several items commenting on alleged "derogatory" statements by Arthur Godfrey about Idaho potatoes. pp. A3997-8

25. WOOL; COTTON. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cooley commending this Department's development of cotton and wool materials with new convenience properties. p. A4007

26. ECONOMICS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Multer inserting an article and statin that it discusses the differences between the current economic situation and that of 1929, and points out why there will not be another economic disaster such as occurred that year. p. A4014

Calendar No. 485

89TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 502

PERMITTING FARMERS IN DISASTER AREAS TO COMPLY WITH ACREAGE REDUCTION AGREEMENTS

JULY 22, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 8620]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 8620) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to permit farmers in disaster areas to comply with the technical requirements of acreage reduction agreements, if floods or other natural disasters prevent them from planting the crops involved, and thus to be eligible for the benefits to which they are entitled under such agreements.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Provisions of law relating to acreage reduction programs for cotton, wheat, and feed grains, in effect for 1965, provide that when a farmer agrees to reduce his plantings of any of these commodities below his acreage allotment or base acreage, he shall be entitled to certain benefits, including certain payment in kind or certificates on the normal production of the reduced acreage he "planted for harvest" in 1965.

If a farmer plants his permitted acreage for harvest in 1965 under any of these agreements and, after he has planted his acreage, a flood or other natural disaster destroys the crop, he is eligible for the benefits called for under his contract including the payment in kind or certificates for the normal production from his permitted acreage, even

though the crop may be totally destroyed and he may harvest nothing from such acreage.

The only effect of this bill is to provide that if the natural disaster occurs before the farmer has planted his crop so that he is prevented from planting at the appropriate time, instead of occurring after the ground has been planted, he will be considered as having planted the crop for purposes of the contract entered into with the Government.

In such cases the Government will be getting all that it contracted for, and even more, for instead of reducing his crop the farmers affected by this bill will harvest no crop whatever in that particular commodity for 1965 and will not be permitted to plant on the acreage any other price-supported crop.

COST

There will be no additional cost to the Government above that anticipated when the various commodity programs were entered into.

COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

During committee deliberations several points were raised which the committee feels quite important:

First, the committee felt that it should be clear that producers could not qualify for payments if price-supported crops were planted on the land at any time for harvest in 1965. If the land was planted to other crops prior to the end of the planting period for cotton, feed grains, or wheat it should not be regarded as land which would have been planted to those commodities but for the disaster. If it is subsequently planted to other price-supported crops, the bill specifically prohibits payments.

Second, the committee felt that with regard to the amount of benefit payments made, consideration should be given to income from non-price-supported crops grown on the land, savings in costs of planting, and other factors and practices normally associated with planting. The committee gave some consideration to amending the bill in this respect; but decided against such amendment since the bill was of an emergency nature, and since in view of the complexity and variety of situations presented such an amendment might result in increasing administrative costs in excess of any possible saving and also result in misunderstandings and confusion.

Third, the committee felt producers should be required to show that they had actually planned to plant the specified commodities and would have done so but for the disaster. In this connection payments under the bill should be limited to producers eligible to participate in the program under existing program provisions. To be eligible under those provisions wheat and feed grain producers must have signed up for those programs prior to March 26, and cotton producers, subject to certain exceptions, must have signed up for the program prior to April 16. Cotton producers whose effective farm allotments did not exceed their domestic allotment were not required to sign up in order to qualify and, therefore, should be eligible for the benefits of the bill if the Secretary determines that they would have planted but for the disaster. The Secretary should be careful to see that payments are not made under the bill to any producers other than those that would have planted but for the disaster.

Fourth, the committee felt that the Department of Agriculture should be instructed to study these and other factors normally associated with the recurring problem of disasters with the view in mind that next year it would submit recommendations for permanent legislation.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The report from the Department of Agriculture recommending enactment of the bill is attached.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 14, 1965.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of June 14, 1965, for a report on H.R. 8620, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.

This Department recommends enactment of this bill.

This bill would amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to make it possible to pay farmers 1965 price-support payments or certificates for participating in the feed grain, wheat, and cotton programs where planting of crops is prevented because of floods, drought, and other natural disasters. Such payment would not be made if the acreage involved is subsequently planted to any price-supported crop for 1965.

As you know, the administration's proposed omnibus bill contains in title I a provision that acreage on a farm not planted to wheat because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster be considered wheat acreage for purposes of eligibility for wheat certificates. H.R. 8620 would provide this same feature in 1965 for wheat, feed grains, and cotton.

The provisions of existing law relating to wheat, feed grains, and cotton require that a participating producer plant the crop to be eligible for price-support payments or certificates even though moisture conditions are so short that there is little or no chance of the crop maturing. This causes the farmer to incur expense for seed, machinery, fuel, and other production items in a futile effort to produce a crop at a time when he is least able to afford such expense.

In view of the high risks involved in farming, we believe that this bill would materially improve farmer acceptance of the programs involved. Aside from the humanitarian aspects of this problem, farmers find it inconsistent for us to insist upon acreages being planted in order to obtain program benefits under programs which are designed primarily to reduce production. This inconsistency becomes more evident under disaster conditions where there is little chance of producing a crop on the acreage involved. Further, any farmer affected by disaster conditions is more in need of income from price-support payments to help tide him over a rough financial situation. In turn, if the disaster is widespread, this additional income would be beneficial to the economy of the community as a whole.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. SCHNITTKER,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

* * * * * * *

SEC. 103. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 101 of this Act, price support to cooperators for each crop of upland cotton, beginning with the 1961 crop, for which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas shall be at such level not more than 90 percentum of the parity price therefor nor less than the minimum level prescribed below as the Secretary determines appropriate after consideration of the factors specified in section 401(b) of this Act. For the 1961 crop the minimum level shall be 70 per centum of the parity price therefor, and for each subsequent crop the minimum level shall be 65 per centum of the parity price therefor: *Provided*, That the price support for the 1964 crop shall be a national average support price which reflects 30 cents per pound for Middling one-inch cotton. Price support in the case of noncooperators and in case marketing quotas are disapproved shall be as provided in section 101(d) (3) and (5).

(b) If producers have not disapproved marketing quotas, the Secretary shall provide additional price support on the 1964 and 1965 crops of upland cotton to cooperators on whose farms the acreage planted to upland cotton for harvest does not exceed the farm domestic allotment established under section 350 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Such additional support shall be at a level up to 15 per centum in excess of the basic level of support established under subsection (a) and shall be provided on the normal yield of the acreage planted for harvest within the farm domestic allotment. *For purposes of this subsection, an acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to cotton in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of cotton planted on the farm for harvest, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965.*

* * * * * * *

SEC. 105. * * *.

(d) The provision of this subsection shall be applicable with respect to the 1964 crop and the 1965 crop of feed grains if an acreage diversion program is in effect under section 16(h) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. The Secretary shall require as a condition of eligibility for price support on the crop of any feed grain which is included in the acreage diversion program that the producer shall participate in the diversion program to the

extent prescribed by the Secretary, and, if no diversion program is in effect for the 1964 crop or the 1965 crop, he may require as a condition of eligibility for price support on such crop of feed grains that the producer shall not exceed his feed grain base: *Provided*, That the Secretary may provide that no producer of malting barley shall be required as a condition of eligibility for price support for barley to participate in the acreage diversion program for feed grains if such producer has previously produced a malting variety of barley, plants barley only of an acceptable malting variety for harvest, does not knowingly devote an acreage on the farm to barley in excess of 110 per centum of the average acreage devoted on the farm to barley in 1959 and 1960, does not knowingly devote an acreage on the farm to corn and grain sorghums in excess of the average acreage devoted on the farm to corn and grain sorghums in 1959 and 1960, and does not devote any acreage devoted to the production of oats and rye in 1959 and 1960 to the production of wheat pursuant to the provisions of section 328 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. Such portion of the support price for any feed grain included in the acreage diversion program as the Secretary determines desirable to assure that the benefits of the price support and diversion programs inure primarily to those producers who cooperate in reducing their acreages of feed grains shall be made available to producers through payments in kind. Such payments in kind shall be made on the number of bushels of such feed gain determined by multiplying the actual acreage of such feed grain planted on the farm for harvest by the adjusted average yield per acre. The base period used in determining such adjusted average yield shall be the same as that used for purposes of the acreage diversion program formulated under section 16(h) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. The Secretary may make not to exceed 50 per centum of any payments hereunder to producers in advance of determination of performance. Such payments in kind shall be made through the issuance of negotiable certificates which the Commodity Credit Corporation shall redeem for feed grains (such feed grains to be valued by the Secretary at not less than the current support price minus that part of the current support price made available through payments in kind, plus reasonable carrying charges) and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, assist the producer in the marketing of such certificates. In the case of any certificate not presented for redemption within thirty days of the date of its issuance, reasonable costs of storage and other carrying charges, as determined by the Secretary, for a period beginning thirty days after its issuance and ending with the date of its presentation for redemption shall be deducted from the value of the certificate. The Secretary shall provide for the sharing of such certificates among the producers on the farm on the basis of their respective shares in the crop produced on the farm with respect to which such certificates are issued, or the proceeds therefrom. If the operator of the farm elects to participate in the acreage diversion program, price support for feed grains included in the program shall be made available to the producers on such farm only if such producers divert from the production of such feed grains in accordance with the provisions of such program an acreage on the farm equal to the number of acres which such operator agrees to divert, and the

agreement shall so provide. *An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to feed grains in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of feed grains planted on the farm for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965.*

SEC. 379c. (a) The Secretary shall provide for the issuance of wheat marketing certificates for each marketing year for which a wheat marketing allocation program is in effect for the purpose of enabling producers on any farm with respect to which certificates are issued to receive, in addition to the other proceeds from the sale of wheat, an amount equal to the value of such certificates. The wheat marketing certificates issued with respect to any farm for any marketing year shall be in the amount of the farm wheat marketing allocation for such year, but not to exceed (i) the actual acreage of wheat planted on the farm for harvest in the calendar year in which the marketing year begins multiplied by the normal yield of wheat for the farm, plus (ii) the amount of wheat stored under section 379c(b) or to avoid or postpone a marketing quota penalty, which is released from storage during the marketing year on account of underplanting or underproduction, and if this limitation operates to reduce the amount of wheat marketing certificates which would otherwise be issued with respect to the farm, such reduction shall be made first from the amount of export certificates which would otherwise be issued. The Secretary shall provide for the sharing of wheat marketing certificates among producers on the farm on the basis of their respective shares in the wheat crop produced on the farm, or the proceeds therefrom. The Secretary shall, in accordance with such regulation as he may prescribe, provide for the issuance of domestic marketing certificates for the portion of the wheat marketing allocation representing wheat used for food products for consumption in the United States and for the issuance of export marketing certificates for the portion of the wheat marketing allocation used for exports. *An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to wheat for harvest in 1965 because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of wheat planted for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently planted to any other price supported crop for 1965.*

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Calendar No. 485

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8620

[Report No. 502]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 22, 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 22, 1965

Reported by Mr. HOLLAND, without amendment

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 105(d) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to feed grains in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of feed grains planted on the farm for

harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965."

SEC. 2. Section 103 (b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"For purposes of this subsection, an acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to cotton in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of cotton planted on the farm for harvest, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965".

SEC. 3. Section 379c (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to wheat for harvest in 1965 because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of wheat planted for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not

subsequently planted to any other price supported crop for 1965."

Passed the House of Representatives June 21, 1965.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 485

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8620

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AN ACT

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued July 26, 1965
For actions of July 23, 1965
89th-1st; No. 134

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HIGHLIGHTS. Senate passed: Rural water facilities bill. Bill to permit diversion payments on acreage affected by disaster. Extension of International Wheat Agreement. USDA administrative omnibus bill. Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks recreation area bill. Tobacco allotment lease bill. House received conference report on housing bill. Sen. Williams, Del., criticized cotton provisions of House farm bill.

SENATE

1. LOANS. Passed as reported S. 1766, which includes provisions as follows: Replaces the present $500,000 limit on direct loans and the $1 million limit on insured loans by the Farmers Home Administration to associations with a $4 million limit on loans and grants to any association for soil conservation, changes in land use, water use and control, drainage, and recreation. Authorizes grants of up to $25 million per fiscal year to associations to finance water facilities serving rural areas. Authorizes grants of up to $5 million per fiscal year for assistance in preparation of comprehensive plans for development of water systems in rural areas. Increases the limit on FHA-insured real estate loans in any one year from $200 million to $450 million. Increases the amount of loans made from the FHA insurance fund which the Secretary can hold at any one time for future sale from $25 million to $50 million. pp. 17365-7

2. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS; OMNIBUS BILL. Passed without amendment H. R. 5508, to facilitate the work of this Department (pp. 17372-3). This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 35 for provisions of the bill.

3. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed without amendment H. R. 8620, to permit farmers in disaster areas to comply with the technical requirements of acreage reduction agreements, if floods or other natural disasters prevent them from planting cotton, wheat, and feed grains, and thus to be eligible for the benefits to which they are entitled under such agreements (p. 17371). This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. NATIONAL PARK. Passed without amendment H. R. 903, to enlarge the boundaries of the Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., to include additional lands (p. 17365). This bill will now be sent to the President.

5. TOBACCO. Passed as reported S. 1271, to authorize for two additional years (1966 and 1967 crop years) the transfer, by lease, of tobacco acreage allotments from one farm to another within the same county. pp. 17371-2

6. PEANUTS. Passed without amendment S. 1270, to extend for two additional years (1966 and 1967 crop years) the present exemption of peanuts for boiling from marketing quotas. p. 17372

7. WHEAT. Passed without amendment S. 2294, to extend the operation of the International Wheat Agreement Act until July 31, 1966. p. 17372

8. FORESTRY; RECREATION. Passed as reported S. 7, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va., from lands within and adjacent to the Monongahela National Forest. pp. 17373-6

9. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported S. 1588, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development of high-speed ground transportation. pp. 17363, 17404-9

Sen. Douglas commended the reappointment of Adm. John Harllee as Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission as reassurance "that the Commission will continue to investigate this complicated question of freight rate differential and their adverse effects upon American exports." p. 17390

10. COTTON. Sen. Williams, Del., reviewed and criticized the cotton provisions of H. R. 9715, the Cooley cotton bill. pp. 17376-7

11. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Williams, Del., criticized the donation of corn under Public Law 480 to the United Arab Republic as "another glaring waste under our AID program." pp. 17391-2

12. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Miller expressed his views on the current farm situation and reviewed certain "defects" in the administration farm program. pp. 17392-4

13. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. Sens. Clark, Church, Ribicoff, Boggs, Miller, and Pearson were appointed members of the White House Committee on International Cooperation. p. 17383

14. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 26. p. 17411

his new post. The country is fortunate in having his services, and the Nation is the gainer by reason of his assuming his new duties.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I commend President Johnson upon his appointment of Arthur Goldberg to be U.S. representative to the United Nations. It is an admirable choice. Ambassador Goldberg will be taking this position at a difficult time—a time of crisis for the United Nations, a time of crisis for the United States, and a time of crisis for the whole world. But I am satisfied that with his intelligence, his ability, and his energy, this may be the beginning of a new and better day for the United Nations.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join the distinguished Senator from Vermont and the distinguished Senator from Illinois in their statements about the confirmation by the Senate of the nomination by President Johnson of former Supreme Court Justice Goldberg, and to say that I believe a better choice could not have been made.

I would express the hope, however, that Ambassador Goldberg—because that is what he is now—will be allowed a certain degree of discretion in the responsibilities which he will assume, because it is a most difficult position that he will fill. It will call for all his skills—and he has them in abundance. But I have no doubt that he will represent the United States with dedication, vigor, honesty, and integrity. I have no doubt that the other members of the United Nations, regardless of the part of the world from which they come, will look upon Arthur Goldberg with respect and will honor him for the work which he will do.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Montana, the majority leader, has aptly expressed what we all think of Arthur Goldberg. I know that he has two good feet and will stand on them.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I, too, join my colleagues in commendation of the appointment of former Supreme Court Justice Goldberg to be U.S. representative to the United Nations. The country is aware of his fine intellectual qualities, his capacity for work and his ability and patience in negotiations.

But he has other qualities which will make him an effective ambassador and representative of this country. He has an awareness of issues, he has sensitivity, and he has human qualities that are felt and understood in the United Nations.

Long ago, I had the honor to serve with the majority leader in the United Nations. I believe it would be agreed that there is a certain communication between the Chief Executive of the United States, the State Department, and the representative in the United Nations. That is necessary, because the Ambassador must represent the interests and the policy of the United States. But another type of communication also is necessary. The Ambassador must interpret to the Secretary of State and to the President the mood or interest which he has observed and learned as the Representative of our country there.

I believe that the new administrator will be able to do that in a very effective way. I am very glad that the has been named.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949 AND THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938 TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION FLOODS AND OTHER NATURAL DISASTERS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 485, H.R. 8620.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 8620) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 8620) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 502), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to permit farmers in disaster areas to comply with the technical requirements of acreage reduction agreements, if floods or other natural disasters prevent them from planting the crops involved, and thus to be eligible for the benefits to which they are entitled under such agreements.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Provisions of law relating to acreage reduction programs for cotton, wheat, and feed grains, in effect for 1965, provide that when a farmer agrees to reduce his plantings of any of these commodities below his acreage allotment or base acreage, he shall be entitled to certain benefits, including certain payment-in-kind or certificates on the normal production of the reduced acreage he "planted for harvest" in 1965.

If a farmer plants his permitted acreage for harvest in 1965 under any of these agreements and, after he has planted his acreage, a flood or other natural disaster destroys the crop, he is eligible for the benefits called for under his contract, including the payment-in-kind or certificates for the normal production from his permitted acreage, even though the crop may be totally destroyed and he may harvest nothing from such acreage.

The only effect of this bill is to provide that if the natural disaster occurs before the farmer has planted his crop so that he is prevented from planting at the appropriate time, instead of occurring after the ground has been planted, he will be considered as having planted the crop for purposes of the contract entered into with the Government.

In such cases, the Government will be getting all that it contracted for, and even more, for instead of reducing his crop the farmers affected by this bill will harvest no crop whatever in that particular commodity for 1965 and will not be permitted to plant on the acreage any other price-supported crop.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, there have been rumors that some kind of filibuster is taking place. I want to make it clear that to the extent that an issue is being discussed before the Senate in depth, there is no intention on the part of anyone on our side, that I know of, to delay any legislation. No one associated with us, that I know of, wants to delay any bill, and I stress the word, any, any bill, any time on any subject. We want to expedite, to help, to accelerate the President's program.

If the leadership wishes to call a measure up at any time, we shall be delighted to have the measure considered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I appreciate the statement of the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin. Any measure that is called up will have the clearance of the joint leadership and will receive the approval of every Senator interested before action is taken.

TWO-YEAR EXTENSION OF PROVISIONS PERMITTING LEASE OF TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 486, Senate bill 1271.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1271) to amend the Agricultural Readjustment Act of 1938 to extend for 2 additional years the provisions permitting the lease of tobacco acreage allotments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment in line 4, after "(7 U.S.C.",

to strike out "1314(a)" and insert "1314b (a))"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the first sentence of section 316(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b(a)) is amended by changing "and 1965" to read "1965, 1966, and 1967".

(b) The last sentence of section 316(a) of such Act is amended by changing "or 1965" to read ", 1965, 1966, or 1967".

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 503), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to authorize, for 2 additional years, the transfer, by lease, of tobacco acreage allotments from one farm to another within the same county. The law does not apply to burley tobacco or cigar filler and cigar binder, types 42, 43, 44, 53, 54, and 55. It is not applicable to Maryland (type 32) tobacco unless at least 75 percent of the allotment for the lessor farm has been planted on that farm during each of the preceding 2 years.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

In many areas, tobacco acreage allotments have become so small that producers holding such allotments frequently, in any particular year, neglect to plant their allotment because it is an uneconomic operation, or for other reasons.

For the crop years 1966 and 1967 only, this bill would authorize the holders or such small allotments to transfer their allotments to another tobacco producer in the same county if they choose to do so.

EXTENSION FOR 2 YEARS THE DEFINITION OF "PEANUTS" WHICH IS NOW IN EFFECT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar order No. 487, Senate bill 1270.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1270) to extend for 2 years the definition of "peanuts" which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last paragraph of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes", approved August 13, 1957 (7 U.S.C. 1359 note), is amended by changing "and 1965" to read "1965, 1966, and 1967".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 504), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

This bill extends for 2 years the present exemption of peanuts for boiling from marketing quotas. The present exemption, which has been in effect since 1957, would otherwise expire with the 1965 crop.

The report from the Department of Agriculture favoring this legislation is attached.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2 OF INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT ACT OF 1949

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 488, Senate bill 2294.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2294) to amend section 2 of the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2294

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, is further amended to change "July 31, 1965" in the first sentence to read "July 31, 1966".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 505), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill would extend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 to cover the 1-year extension of the International Wheat Agreement heretofore approved by the Senate.

The letter of the Department of Agriculture requesting enactment of this bill is attached.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., July 7, 1965.

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith for consideration by the Congress draft legislation which would amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, to extend the authority contained in the act to implement the protocol for the extension of the International Wheat Agreement, 1962. Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the protocol on June 15, 1965.

Enactment by the Congress of this proposed legislation is recommended. Under its provisions certain action is authorized which would continue to secure the benefits and discharge the obligations of the United States under the agreement, upon the expected entry into force of the protocol with respect to the operational aspects of the agreement, on August 1, 1965, and during the ensuing 12 months.

The price range and the obligations of exporting or importing member countries as contained in the International Wheat Agreement, 1962, are not altered by the protocol—only the expiration date is extended to July 31, 1966. The agreement covers trade in wheat and wheat-flour between member exporting and importing countries, but only "commercial transactions." As defined in the agreement, this excludes such exports as those pursuant to Public Law 480, bilateral barter, and credit sales if the terms do not conform with terms prevailing commercially.

The International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, authorizes the President, acting through the Commodity Credit Corporation, to make available or cause to be made available such quantities of wheat and wheat-flour and at such prices as are necessary to exercise the rights, obtain the benefits, and fulfill the obligations of the United States and to take certain other action necessary in the implementation of the agreement. Pursuant to this authority the Commodity Credit Corporation has made wheat available by making export payments on wheat and wheat-flour to commercial exporters, and by the sale to commercial exporters of wheat acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under its price support program; all in connection with commercial exports to importing countries which are members of the wheat agreement. All transactions are reported to the International Wheat Council for recording.

The International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, also authorizes to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to make payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation of its estimated or actual net costs of carrying out its functions under the act in connection with the International Wheat Agreement, 1962. The draft legislation would have the effect of making this existing provision for the payment of net costs similarly applicable to the period of extension inasmuch as Article I of the protocol continues the International Wheat Agreement, 1962, in force until July 31, 1966.

The President's budget for the fiscal year 1966 assumes that the protocol extension will enter into force, and a proposed appropriation of $27,544,000 is included for this purpose in the budget. The appropriation requested is $54,294,000 less than the 1965 appropriations, primarily because the latter includes a supplemental appropriation of $50 million for prior year costs.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this proposed legislation from the standpoint of the administration's program.

A similar letter is being sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

PROVISION TO FACILITATE THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 489, H.R. 5508.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 5508) to facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Public Law 89-112
89th Congress, H. R. 8620
August 6, 1965

An Act

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to take into consideration floods and other natural disasters in reference to the feed grains, cotton, and wheat programs for 1965.

Feed grains, cotton, wheat programs, 1965.
Floods, other natural disasters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 105(d) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

77 Stat. 44.
7 USC 1441 note.

"An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to feed grains in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of feed grains planted on the farm for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965."

79 STAT. 446.
79 STAT. 447.

SEC. 2. Section 103(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

78 Stat. 174.
7 USC 1444.

"For purposes of this subsection, an acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to cotton in 1965 because of flood, drought, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of cotton planted on the farm for harvest, provided such acreage is not subsequently devoted to any price supported crop for 1965".

SEC. 3. Section 379c(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

76 Stat. 627; 78 Stat. 180.
7 USC 1379c.

"An acreage on the farm which the Secretary finds was not planted to wheat for harvest in 1965 because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster shall be deemed by the Secretary to be an actual acreage of wheat planted for harvest for purposes of this subsection, provided such acreage is not subsequently planted to any other price supported crop for 1965."

Approved August 6, 1965.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 517 (Comm. on Agriculture).
SENATE REPORT No. 502 (Comm. on Agriculture & Forestry).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 111 (1965):
June 21: Considered and passed House.
July 23: Considered and passed Senate.

GPO 50.139